

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1810.

[NUMBER 1810]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

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The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE ;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOEN.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE
REV. T. B. CRAIGHHEAD,
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.
By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted :
1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from false Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man concisely treated. Some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers \$2 ½ cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office.

July 9th, 1810.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING OFFICE (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)

Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Saline salt.

July 3d, 1810.

CASH

Will be given for two or three likely NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eighteen.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.

July 2d, 1810.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For Sale at this Office.

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Tuesday night the 16th of October last, in the streets of Lexington, a SORREL HORSE about 14 hands high, light mane and tail, the off eye blind, a small lump on one of his buttocks, a small snip, neither shod nor branded, about ten or eleven years old, had on a new saddle and bridle, paces and canters, though apt to stumble. Whoever will deliver said horse or give information where he can be had, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, and all expenses paid.

GEO: TEGARDEN.

To Blacksmiths.
WANTED, a Blacksmith of good character and sobriety, to manage a shop at Nashville, Tennessee. One acquainted with the White-smith's business would be preferred—to such a one, good wages will be given, by

GEO. POYZER.

November 9th, 1810.

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given.
Haisiead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 656 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templets. Groving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Pench Plains, single and double ironed, Hollows and Rounds. Moulding Plains of every description Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone,
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,

A TWO STORY Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)—Terms, three yearly payments without interest—enquiry of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to entice him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrant of deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

Dr. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington, in a neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

Almanacks for 1811,

For sale at the office of the
KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST RECEIVED, From Phila.
VOLS. 4 & 5 OF

THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
OR
GENERAL REPOSITORY
OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND SCIENCE.

PRICE \$3 25.

VOL. 13, PART 1st OF
REE'S CYCLOPEDIA,
FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Clarke county, to wit,

Taken up by William Henry, living on the waters of Stoner, one mile from Brumley's mill, a bay MARE about five feet high, upwards of 15 years old, has both hind feet white, star and snip, branded with something like a stirrup iron on the near shoulder, appraised to \$16 50c. She has some marks of a collar.

JNO. WARD, J. P.

Sept. 12, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COMMITTED to the jail of Jessamine county, on the 17th of August, 1810, by John McLevy's justice of the peace for said county, a negro man who calls himself DAVE, about forty years of age, had on a brown cloth coat, a striped pair of cotton overalls, small wool hat, a coarse shirt, and a pair of shoes, lame in his right hip, and says he was formerly the property of Charles Harris of Virginia, near Staunton, but says at this time he is free.

J. M'KINNEY Dep. for
J. MARTIN, Sheriff. J. C.

October 17th, 1810.

George County,
Taken up by George Garnett, on Eagle creek, a brown mare, fourteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near shoulder with a 4s 6d bell a leather collar with two buckles—appraised to \$20.

GEORGE BERRY.

September 13th, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIVED
ED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly occupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter and Tifford, a complete and general assortment of MERCHANTIZE, which he will sell unusually low for cash. He will also give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugar, of a superior quality, which he is disposed to sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price. Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.

Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

H. FOSTER & CO. TAYLORS,

INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by Lawson McCullough, on Hill Street. Those who favour them with their custom may rely on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

September 31st, 1810.

tf

STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

tf

FRESH MEDICINE.

JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS

The Iceland Moss,

Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions and Phthisic.

Also for Sale,

WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,

TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE in Pots.

Andrew McGall

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR

Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,

General Instructor,

Masonic Constitutions,

Bishop's Sermons,

Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,

American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,

Life of Gano,

Life of Shaw,

Wilson's Grammar,

Webster's Spelling books,

New-England Primer,

Doctrinal Catechism

Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO

Blank Books of any kind,

Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books

Pamphlets on various subjects,

Writing Paper,

Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.

Old books rebound, and Book Binding generally executed on short notice.

August 17th, 1810.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Sam'l Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

DOMESTIC.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

Flourishing state of commerce.—Yester-day arrived at this port no less than fifty vessels; 15 galleys, 14 brigs, 21 schooners, and 6 sloops. Twenty-two of the vessels were from foreign countries, and the remainder from different ports in the United States and New-Orleans. The hulls of these vessels contain rich cargoes, and the property brought in, in a single day, is more, in all probability, than used to arrive here, previous to the revolution, in six months. When we compare the present state of our country, as it respects agriculture, commerce and useful arts, with that of former times, we are astonished, and can hardly believe the evidence of our senses. We can safely say, that after all our miscalculations and ruinous experiments, no nation of which we have any account, ever advanced so fast in wealth, population and the conveniences of civilized life, as the United States has for the last 20 years.

Population of Washington.

The population of Washington City, according to the census just taken, says the National Intelligencer, is 3620—bearing an increase in three years (when the enumeration was taken by order of the city council) of three thousand; several private manufacturing establishments, of considerable extent, have been put in operation, during the last year, and two places of worship, and about 60 private buildings have been erected in the same period.

From the BAKERD-TOWN PAPER.

A statement of the Third Census of Nelson County.

Free white males under ten years of age, 2149—do. do. of ten and under sixteen, 815—do. do. of sixteen and under twenty-six, 1089—do. do. of twenty-six and under forty-five, 912—of forty-five and upwards, 650. Total males, 5615.

Free white females under ten years of age, 1967—do. do. of ten and under sixteen, 843—do. do. of sixteen and under twenty-six, 1055—do. do. of twenty-six and under forty-five, 853—of forty-five and upwards, 517. Total females, 5335—28 free persons not taxed—3110 slaves. Total population of Nelson, 14,088.

874 Looms, 190,880 yards of country cloth manufactured annually—76,370 wt. of country sugar made annually—200,000 wt. of hemp made last season—120 distilleries, 160,050 gallons of whiskey made—10 tanyards, 4550 hides tanned.

2 Rope walks; 125,000 wt. of spun yarn.

2 Cut Nail factories make 28,000 wt. of nails per annum.

1 Oil Mill 1000 gallons of oil.

2 Powder Mills 2000 wt. powder made.

The total loss to the United States from a removal of the seat of government, (which was once contemplated by Father Sloan) would be, as is satisfactorily proven in the National Intelligencer, 7,938,000 dollars.

As many of our readers may not have an opportunity of turning to the law, several sections of which will be revived as to Great Britain, if she shall not so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to affect so much of the rights we have interested in their bearing and effect:

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the United States, and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships or vessels sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessels hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or despatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall, after the said twentieth day of May next, arrive either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States or of the territories thereof, such ship, or vessel, together with the cargo, if any, which may be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the U. States, or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all and every act and acte hereinafter passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the U. States, or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, nor from any port or place situated in France or any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, or being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great Britain, &c.

[Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18 comprise various provisions for carrying the preceding sections into effect, & enact forfeitures and penalties necessary for that purpose.]

The following extraordinary succession of calamities took place last month on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, captain Hull, in the short space of four days.

While Capt. Hull was on shore at Sandy Hook, where the frigate was lying at

anchor, six names on paper were handed to the commanding officer for permission to go on shore; he marked four names as permitted, saying that all could not go. It so happened that he marked those of Morgan and Rogers, two midshipmen, between whom a duel took place, at that time as mentioned in the papers, and their two seconds—the result of the duel, it is known was the death of Rogers, & Morgan wounded; the dead body was the same evening carried on board the frigate, and the next day with the usual ceremonies buried on shore; while the procession of boats for the purpose were moving towards the shore, a man fell from the mast-head of the frigate and was killed; in a quarter of an hour afterwards another fell from the same place and was so hurt that he died next day; while they were lowering this wounded man into the cockpit, another fell backward into the cockpit and badly fractured his leg; the next day the frigate sailed for the Delaware, and the day after, while the was going up the bay at the rate of ten knots an hour, a midshipman fell overboard and was drowned; while the boats were lowering away to go to his relief, the stern boat with a pendant and 3 men in it was capsized and they were all immediately plunged into the water, from which they were with difficulty rescued by the surrounding boats. Gazette

THE LATE FLOODS.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J. Nov. 15.—

The late storm of wind and rain has raged with more violence from Friday night to Monday morning than has been experienced by the oldest inhabitant of this place, and its effects beyond all expectation.—On Saturday all the wharves in the city were under water, and on Sunday part of the lower street, but on Monday morning, such a scene was exhibited as was never witnessed—every part of Burnet street, the greater part of Peace street, and the lower part of the streets leading to the river were completely deluged, every cellar was filled, and the first floors of the dwelling houses and stores covered with water, some as deep as from 4 to 5 feet; the scene was awful and distressing and the damage sustained is great. Vast quantities of salt have been destroyed, and every species of merchandise and property much injured.

The water on Monday morning was 30 inches higher than at any time in the memory of man, excepting in the winter of 1783, when by the stopping of ice, it rose to within 18 inches. We are not prepared to give a correct account of the damages sustained. Higher up the river, from what is related, the destruction and injury has been greater than ever known; some dwellings have been demolished and carried away, bridges, docks, of sheep and cattle, many fields of corn have been swept off—and the water at Boundbrook, is said to have been five feet higher than it had been known—the salt meadows down the river, we are told, are completely swept of hay.

CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The rain which fell on Friday and Saturday last, raised the creeks in this county as high as the oldest inhabitants recollect to have ever seen them. We are informed that the bridges on West Conococheague, at Buckwalter's mill, at Beam's mill and at London town, are all swept off, and a great deal of damage done to private property situated on that water. We also learn that the bridge on East Conococheague, near Green-Castle, has been carried away. It is to be feared, that near the mouths of E. and W. Conococheague the damage has been very extensive.

We are sorry to state, that since the a-

that the danger done to private property on West Conococheague, by the late flood, has even succeeded our fears. Scarce a mill or improvement of any kind on the whole extent of that stream has escaped damage. We have only room to state, that Mr. Archibald Irwin, at Irwin-town mills, and Wm. M. Brown, Esq. of this place, are said to be the greatest losers: the latter of whom has had a new flitting mill, just finished, ready to be put in operation, and a saw-mill, wholly carried off! The valuable improvements of Mr. John Irwin, has been damaged probably to the amount of a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars.

MOUNT Pleasant, Roxbury, and major Speer's iron works, have all been considerably damaged.

RICHMOND, Vir. Nov. 13.—It has been years, since the citizens of this place have witnessed such a swell in the waters of James River, as it now exhibits. The rains during the last of the week were not very heavy here; but they must have been much more, so above and at the mountains.

COL. Mayo's bridge, is, we hope, but in slight danger, in any part of it, yet the water touches the highest side beams—Two docks at Rockets are swept off—A brig on her beam ends on another, and vast quantities of lumber, timber and old trees float down the foaming current. We fear that very considerable damage has been done to the low grounds and batteaux above—and perhaps, some lives lost.

FOREIGN.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH IN PORTUGAL.

Dorning-street, Oct. 14, 1810.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received this day at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship from Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.

MY LORD.—While the enemy was advancing from Celereira and Francoza upon Vizeu, the different divisions of militia and Ordenanza were employed upon their flanks and rear; and Col. Trant, with his division, attacked the escort of the royal chest and reserve artillery, near Tojal, on the 20th inst.—He took 2 officers and

100 prisoners, but the enemy collected a force from the front and rear, which obliged him to retire again towards the Douro. I understand that the enemy's communication with Almeida is completely cut off; and he possesses only the ground on which his army stands. My dispatches of the 20th inst. will have informed you of the measures I have adopted, and which were in progress to collect the army in this neighborhood, and if possible to prevent the enemy from obtaining possession of this town. On the 21st the enemy's advanced guard pushed on to St. Cambadao, at the junction of the rivers Driz and Dao; and brigadier gen. Pack retired across the former and joined brig. gen. Crawford at Mortagoa, having destroyed the bridges over these two rivers. The enemy's advanced guard crossed the Criz, having repaired the bridge, on the 23d, and the whole of the 6th corps was collected on the other side of the river; and I therefore withdrew the cavalry through Sierra de Busaco, with the exception of three squadrons, as the ground was unfavorable for the operations of the army.

On the 25th the whole of the 6th and the 2d corps crossed the Criz, in the neighborhood of St. Cambadao; and brigadier-general Pack's brigade retired to the position which I fixed upon for the army on the top of Sierra de Busaco. These troops were followed in the movement by the whole of the corps of Ney and Regnier, (the 6th and 2d) but it was conducted by brig. gen. Crawford, with great regularity, and the troops took their position without sustaining any loss of importance. The 4th Portuguese Cadadores which had retired on the right of the other troops, and the pikets of the 3d division of infantry, which were posted at St. Antonio de Cantaro, under major Smith, of the 45th, were engaged with the advance of Regnier's corps in the afternoon, and the former shewed that steadiness and gallantry which other of the Portuguese troops have since manifested. The Sierra Bosaco is a very high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northern direction about 8 miles.—At the highest point of the ridge, about 2 miles from its termination, is the convent and garden of Busaco. The Sierra de Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a northeasterly direction beyond Vizeu, and separates the valley of the Mondego, from the valley of the Douro.

On the left of the Mondego, nearly in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de Murcella, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra de Estrela. All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or other of these Sierras.—They are very difficult for the passage of an army, the approach to the top of the ridge on both sides being mountainous.—As the enemy's whole army was on the right of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, Lt. General Hill crossed that river by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 26th, leaving Col. le Cor, with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army; and Major General Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragoons in front of the Alva, to observe and check the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of its left, on the road leading from Mondago to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The eighth corps joined the enemy in front on the 26th, but he did not make any attack, and the march troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line.

At six in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the left of the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of the 2d corps, on that part of the Sierra occupied by the 3d division of infantry. One division of the French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 88th regiment under the command of the hon. Lieut. Col. Wallace; and the 45th regiment under the command of the hon. Lieut. Col. Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Douglas, directed by Maj. Gen. Preston.

These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground which they had obtained. The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of Major Gen. Picton's division. His division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. French, and the brigade of Portuguese infantry, under the command of Col. Champeimond, directed by Col. Mackinnon; Major General Leith also moved to his left, to the support of Maj. Gen. Picton, and aided in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 3d battalion of Royals, the 1st and 3d battalions 28th regiment.

In these attacks Major Generals Leith and Picton, Colonels Mackinnon and Champeimond, of the Portuguese service, who was wounded, Lt. Col. Wallace, the hon. Lt. col. Meade, Lt. col. Sutton of the 9th Portuguese regiment, major Smith 45th regiment, who was unfortunately killed, Lt. col. Douglas, and major Birmingham, of the 8th Portuguese regiment distinguished themselves. Major general Picton reports of the good conduct of the 9th and 21st Portuguese regiments, commanded by Lt. col. Sutton and by Lt. col. de Aronje Bacella, and by Portuguese artillery commanded by Lt. col. Arentchild. I have also to mention in a particular manner the conduct of Capt. Dansey of the 88th regiment. Major Gen. Leith reported the good conduct of the Royals, 1st bat. 9th and 2d bat. 38th regiment, and I beg to assure your lordship, that I never witnessed a more gallant attack than that made by the 38th, 45th and 8th Portuguese regiments, on the enemy's division which had reached the ridge of the Sierra.

On the left, the enemy attacked with three divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by brig. gen. Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry commanded by brig. gen. Pack. One division of infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by brig. gen. Crawford, with the 48th, 52d and 96th regiments, and the 3d Portuguese Cadadores, and driven down with immense loss. Brig. gen. Cleman's brigade of Portuguese infantry, which was in reserve, was moved up to support the right of brig. general Crawford's division, and a battalion of the 19th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Lt. Col. Macbean, made a gallant and successful charge upon a body of another division of the enemy, that was endeavouring to penetrate in that quarter. In this attack brig. gen. Crawford, Lt. col. Beckwith of the 25th and Barclay of the 42d and the commanding officers of the regiments engaged, distinguished themselves.

Besides these attacks the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th and the 4th Portuguese Cadadores, and the 1st and 16th regiments, directed by brig. gen. Pack, and commanded by Lt. col. de Rego Banito, Lt. col. Hill, and Major Armstrong, shewed great steadiness and gallantry. The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack on the 27th has been enormous.

I understand that the general of division Merle and gen. Marecun are wounded, and general Simon was taken prisoner by the 52d regiment and 3 colonels, 33 officers and 250 men. The enemy left 2000 killed upon the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters, that the loss in wounded is immense.—The enemy did not renew his attack, excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry from the left of his centre to the rear, from which I saw his cavalry in march on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road I had directed Col. Trant with his division of militia, to march to Sardao, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round by Oporto by the General Officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Sal; and notwithstanding the efforts which he made to arrive in time he did not reach Sardao till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road, by which he could avoid the Sierra de Blanco and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favorable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco.

The enemy did break up in the mountains at 11 at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avelons, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains; that under my command, however was already in the low country between the Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it, with the exception of the advanced guard is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although from the unfortunate circumstances of the delay of Col. Trant's arrival at Sardao, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in affecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favorable opportunity of shewing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation; and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with British troops in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of saving.

An intercepted letter from Massena to Berthier is published in the Lisbon papers. It plainly hints at the distress of his army by sickness, desertion, and want of supplies. It also contains much abuse of the English.

The following letters are from the first houses in Lisbon. The first is dated the 4th of October.

" You have herewith Lord Wellington's official account of the battle of the 27th ult. between his army and the French under Massena; it is supposed the total loss of the latter exceeds 5000 men, in killed, wounded, &c.—They are, however, so numerous, that notwithstanding the strength (which is daily increased by reinforcements from England, Cadiz, &c.) and good discipline of the English and Portuguese troops, that they had moved forward, and taken possession of Coimbra, Figueira, &c. and Lord Wellington is falling back to his strong entrenchments on the line of defence intended to cover the capital and Villa Franca & Peniche—no doubt is entertained of the favourable issue of a battle fought at those positions, from the great local advantages of the combined army; of course we are under no apprehensions in Lisbon, which is at all events (it would appear,) intended to be kept possession of."

October 5—" By the enclosed gazette you will perceive, that a very smart action took place at Busaco, on the 26th and 27th ult. in which the Portuguese, contrary to the expectations of many

men, and the officers of the royal engineers, I must likewise mention Mr. Kennedy, and the officers of the mess, which department has been carried on most successfully.

I should not do justice to the service, or to my own feelings, if I did not take this opportunity of drawing your lordship's attention to the merits of Mr. Beresford. To him exclusively under the Portuguese government, is due the merit of having raised, formed, disciplined and equipped the Portuguese army, which has now shewn itself capable of engaging and defeating the enemy. I have, besides, received from him, upon all occasions, all the assistance which his experience, abilities, and knowledge of this country, have qualified him to afford me.

The enemy has made no movement in Estramadura, or in the northern provinces, since I addressed your lordship last. My last accounts from Cadiz are of the 9th inst. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied armies in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th inst. I send this despatch by my aid-de-camp, Capt. Burgh, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for any further details, and to recommend him to your lordship's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WELLINGTON.

The precise loss of the British army is 97 killed and 434 wounded—of the Portuguese, 90 killed and 512 wounded. The despatches state, that the enemy is now in possession of no more ground in Portugal than his troops occupy.

intelligent persons, conducted themselves most intrepidly, and repulsed the French with the bayonet with great slaughter. Their steadiness and determined conduct in this affair has inspired the greatest confidence in the people; and although the Head-Quarters of the army are at Mafra, about 20 miles hence, not the least uneasiness prevails and every thing is perfectly quiet. Since the battle of the 27th the enemy made an attempt to turn the left wing of the combined army, and thus by a bold push to get between it and Lisbon, but in this they were foiled by the active vigilance of Lord Wellington, who by a prompt and rapid retrograde movement, thwarted their intentions in which if the French had succeeded they would have been enabled to occupy the immensely strong chain of batteries the British have erected from the Tagus across to the Sea, and thus have made themselves masters of this place by a fine manœuvre.

A great battle now appears to be unavoidable, and as the Portuguese troops have been fairly proved in the late action at Busaco, a glorious result is anticipated."

From Lisbon, Oct. 6.

"Lord Wellington is coming down to occupy his strong lines within 6 leagues of this city, where, I am told, he means to make its grand stand. The army coming so much nearer has spread a general alarm. 'Tis an awful moment, for the engagement will be terrible, should Massena follow, which they say he cannot avoid. The military are in high spirits, and entertain no doubt of success. I am also sanguine as to the result, from the strength of lord W's position, joined to the discipline and valor of his combined army."—U. S. Gaz.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

Official accounts of the Russian army.

The general in chief, Kamenskoy, having left lieut. gen. count Langeron before Rudsuk, marched on the 5th Sept. against the enemy: He arrived on the 6th in the evening, with the army, forming five columns in the vicinity of the Turks, and ordered a general attack to be made on the following day. It began at ten in the morning, and at 7 at night the Turkish army was no more; a position which seemed impregnable, entrenchments defended with the utmost obstinacy, nothing could withstand the gallantry and perseverance of the Russian troops; that memorable day covered them with fresh laurels. As soon as the attack began, major gen. Nowaski, attacked and carried three redoubts, and rendered himself master of the whole entrenchment, which covered the enemy's camp on his left flank, near the Danube. In the mean time maj. gen. Koutouff arrived from the other side also on the Danube, & engaged another Turkish camp which had been formed there.—In this manner the enemy saw his entrenchments surrounded by our troops, but notwithstanding his hopeless situation and a very brisk cannonade kept up on our part, he continued to defend himself in the most obstinate manner. An attempt made against his left flank having proved unsuccessful, the general in chief, in order to bring the matter to a close, adopted the measure of ordering count Kamenskoy, general of infantry, to open a heavy cannonade, and detach immediately after twelve battalions to carry the entrenchment by assault, while he on his side detached maj. gen. Sabanajoff with ten battalions to take the enemy's camp in the rear. The general soon after entered the Turkish camp, and this unexpected attack, executed with the utmost rapidity, decided the victory. A great part of the enemy's horse took to flight and was pursued by our cavalry, who killed a large number of them. The general in chief without the least loss of time ordered maj. gen. Sabanajoff to lead on part of his troops against the last and strongest Turkish entrenchment; but observing that the darkness of the evening prevented the troops to act, he postponed the attack until the next morning, and ordered the troops to retreat. During that time col. Berlier attacked the enemy's fortifications, captured some vessels, sunk a great number, and dispersed the rest.

"Given in our royal palace at Madrid, this 22d of March, 1810.

1, the king,
(Signed) "JOSEPH."

Stettin, (In Prussia) Aug. 21, 1810.

A courier from Paris, has brought an order to sequester all vessels in this port, and warehouses with colonial merchandise. The consequence of this measure will be ruinous to the English commerce. The loss which it will thereby sustain, is estimated at a very considerable amount.

Copenhagen, Aug. 26.—Agreeably to a royal decree, an embargo has been laid on all the ports of Holstein, as well as in those of the Elbe.

Copenhagen 9th Sept.

A Royal Edict is about to appear to prohibit the entry into any of the ports of the Danish dominions, without exception, not only American vessels, but also of all other neutral vessels laden with colonial produce.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The accounts which we are receiving from all quarters, announce the result of the active war which is carrying on against the English commerce. Every where colonial produce is confiscated, whether it comes in Turkish or American vessels, and whether or not it is accompanied by pretended certificates of origin purporting to be delivered by the French consuls in America, in Patras, and in Gottenburg. The alarm is given every where; it is known that these papers are false. In Russia, in Prussia, in Mecklinburgh, in Italy, at Naples confiscations succeed each other with activity, and the continent is supplied at the expense of England.

We are authorised to repeat what we have stated in several of our former numbers, that no French consul does or can deliver a certificate of origin of colonial commodities; so that every certificate presented as such, is false and fabricated. A vessel pretending to come from New-York, has just arrived at Petersburg with a false certificate; she has been confiscated.

The French agent and those of the allied powers, are in every place confiscating colonial merchandise. They all are lawful prizes, and proceed from the English commerce.

London, Oct. 13.—The letters received by the Gottenburg mail com-

we believe we may for the present, smile at his threats of invading us. The situation of Ireland, is however, such as to call for the particular attention of ministers, who, we are persuaded would find conciliation, and the redressing of the evils under which the Irish labor, far more efficacious to its defence, than any army of soldiers.

We have heretofore heard that the emperor of France was favorably inclined to the projected independence of the Spanish colonies; probably from an apprehension of their otherwise falling under the influence of the British. The following proclamation of his brother Joseph, which we find in the London papers of the 2d October, would seem to confirm this report.

Nat. Int.

From the London Courier.

The subjoined proclamation has, with other papers of consequence, been intercepted in its way, to those to whom it is addressed, the inhabitants of Spanish America, by their intrusive king, Joseph Bonaparte:

His most Catholic majesty of Spain, and of Both the Indies, to the Spanish Americans, natives of the West Indies.

Beloved subjects and dear people,

"Who, through the unfortunate circumstances which the enemies of your prosperity, of your peace and security, have produced, now find yourselves plunged in a sea of difficulties, troubles and dangers; it is to you, to whom our paternal voice is addressed. You, our dear subjects, who are evidently deceived and imposed upon by the false news, and egregious untruths, which the audacious rebels of this our kingdom of Spain, and the cruel persecutors of the human race, those English, dispatch and transmit to you. Consider with particular care and attention what you ought to do. Listen to the voice of virtue, truth and honor. Know that the rebellious & perverse junta seek only to deceive you, and to strip you of all that wealth and treasure which you possess, in order to make you the more submissive and cringing to its bloody mandates, and hypocritical and treacherous views. Be assured, that the English on their part endeavor to spoil you of your gold and happiness, only in order to maintain with it a war which they have provoked, the tendency and end of which is to annihilate you. Consider, reflect, and ponder all this; and if your impartial decision is not to submit yourselves to our paternal & just government, I advise you to unite together all in a body, like good and affectionate brothers, and to declare yourselves free and independent of all the nations in the world. Abolish entirely that iniquitous, barbarous, fanatical government, under which you have groaned and suffered so long. Dash to the ground the inhuman and infernal inquisition. Give to the world illustrious proofs of honor, valor and toleration.—Exact just, wise and wholesome laws. Open your eyes to your own proper interest. Undo resolutely the fatal alliance which exists between you and the English, whose unalterable purpose it is to avail themselves, of your valuable mines which the bosom of your rich territories contain. Their views for some years back have been fixed on these. Use your utmost address, therefore, to prevent them from realizing their vile and unjust designs. With equal care and vigilance, kept aloof from all the pretended treaties of commerce and friendship, which other nations may offer to make with you. Remain firm, constant, and determined to maintain the wise and happy government which you may have chosen; all united under the same standard, live peaceful and happy. Hold forth to the other nations an example of wisdom, valor, and happiness; and my paternal care and affection towards you shall be obtained.

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The French agent and those of the allied powers, are in every place confiscating colonial merchandise. They all are lawful prizes, and proceed from the English commerce.

London, Oct. 13.—The letters received by the Gottenburg mail com-

municate a great variety of interesting matters.

Several hundred vessels were lying at Gottenburg and other ports, the masters of which were prevented from proceeding to their destinations by the horrors of seizure and confiscation. There was hardly a port in the Baltic in which a French consul was not stationed. A person in that character was daily expected at Gottenburg to superintend the trade of that port and see that the continental system was followed. Several applications had been recently refused for ships to proceed to Koningsberg and other Prussian ports, for fear they should be exposed to confiscation.

a town only twenty miles distant; and somewhat to the right of Lisbon; measuring in a direct line, about 10 miles in advance of Lisbon. The British must have fled near 150 miles in 6 days and nights. They appear all to have preserved the use of their legs, equally as during our revolutionary war.

GLEANINGS.

An Austrian Imperial Decree, places the presses in the Austrian territories under offices of inspection and censorship.

The King of Sweden was reported in London to be dead.

The Baron de Koell, who attempted to carry off Ferdinand VII, is said to be in London.

It is stated, that the portable property Lucien Bonaparte has collected, and brought with him amounts only to 100,000£ sterling.

It is rumoured, that Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson are to return to office.

Broad Cloth which sold in England at 42s. per yard, has fallen down to 21s.

Another riot has taken place at Covent Garden Theatre, on account of the annual boxes.

In consequence of the persevering intercession of the agents of the French emperor, the Danes have conceded so far to their importance, that 500 of their troops were to be admitted into Zealand progressively, until the whole force intended to be conveyed to Sweden should have passed through the island; and it is added, that under no pretence whatever, more than the 500 specified, should at any time remain in the territory.

The late king of Sweden was at Memel on the 17th Sept., it was said, on his way to Finland, through Russia, to endeavor to excite a movement in his favor. A letter from Koningsburg, of the 28th last, states, that he had hired a boat at Pillau, for the purpose of being conveyed to Sweden, but that his intention was discovered, and he was arrested by the police officers when about to embark. It is added, that he was immediately sent off under a strong guard to Riga.

The safety of Mungo Park, it is said, is ascertained by the arrival of the ship Mary Anne, Clifton, at Plymouth, from Senegal. Accounts to the 16th August had been received at Senegal, stating that M. Park had been at Tombucktoo in the latter end of May. This enterprising traveller had been seriously indisposed, and much disabled in September.

A letter from Lisbon, dated September 14, says: "The exportation of Merino sheep is prohibited to the Americans, both by the Portuguese & Spanish governments."

A letter from Cape Henry, dated Oct. says, "I write you this per brig Dolly, for Baltimore, to inform you that President Christophe has sequestered all American property he could find within his dominions, and will continue to sequester all which may arrive, with a determination of holding it, till his property to a large amount seized at Baltimore is restored to him. Therefore I advise you not to send me any thing till that affair is settled."

The following resolution has been offered in the House of Delegates of the Maryland Legislature, (now in session) by Mr. Bland, with a protest against the establishment of a National Bank.

Resolved. That the representatives and senators of this state in the congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested and instructed, to oppose, by all means in their power, the establishment of a national bank, in whatever manner it may be proposed to organise such an institution.

Resolutions have also been offered and permission given to bring in bills, for taxing bank stock—and establishing public schools in the several counties throughout the state, for the education of orphans, and the children of poor people.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of this state met on the 29th Oct. On the 2d Nov. Jeremiah B. Howell, a Republican, was chosen Senator of the U. States for six years, by a majority of one vote.

MR. SMITH,

SIR,

The act of assembly, providing for the building of houses of recreation, in the several counties of this state, published in your Gazette a few days since, produced a conversation which may serve to occupy a portion of your paper, if no other purpose.

The last market morning I slept into a whisky-shop, where I heard the following conversation between the shopkeeper, a man that was about half intoxicated, and an old man who appeared to have come in to warm himself.

Shop-keeper. What new law is this I hear talked of, that don't allow people to drink whiskey? I pay my tavern license, and I have a right to sell to who I please, both white and black; and why may not a man drink when he has the money to pay for it?

Old man. They say you are all to be sent to the penitentiary, both those that sell, and those that drink.

Shop-keeper. Why, how can that be, I pay for my licence, and give bond and security to keep a tavern according to law.

Old man. But you are not furnished as the law directs.

Shop-keeper. Very true; but what of that, who knows it? I can always hum the county court; they give any body a licence except old B.; and what with selling to white and black, I don't see but I make as much money as they, who are fixed as the law directs.

Old man. Don't you know the law forbids you to sell to negroes? Besides you

encourage them to steal; and what's also very bad, you spoil all the servants; you make them drunkards, both men and women.

Shop-keeper. That's nothing to me; they are no negroes of mine, and as to their stealing, I don't care a d—n where they get the money from; my maxim is to make money; and so I never let it pass me, whether offered by black or white.

Old man. But you won't get off so easily now; the circuit court is going to take you all in tow; the judge will have the handling of you; and if all I hear is true; if you let any body get drunk in your house, you'll both be sent to the penitentiary.

Shop-keeper. How is that, han't I as much right to live as other people? That's always the way, whenever poor people begin to do something, rich people want to trample them under foot. Now your big tavern keepers may do what they please, and no laws are made against them; gentlemen may get drunk and disturb the whole neighborhood by their noise, and no notice is taken of it; but if I sell a little whiskey to neighbor S. here, we are to be sent to the penitentiary.

Old man. Why do you sell to Mr. S. you know he cannot pay you without distressing his family; he is entirely given up to drink; he won't work, he is got to be quite too lazy; he used to be an industrious man, but your whiskey shops have ruined him—his property is all gone and he now lives on the labor of his wife and children; and when you trull him for whiskey, you are taking bread out of his childrens' mouths, and now under this new law you will take him to the penitentiary.

S. I shan't submit to any such law; I am a free man, and I don't care a d—n for your penitentiary. Ain't this a free country?

Old man. You are hurting your health and ruining your family; you have given your children no learning yet, and they'll come to some bad end; and there's your wife; she is a good woman & a chitlin; what makes you treat her so—you'll break her heart.

S. I tell you what old man, don't talk to me after this sort; what right have you to be shoving your advice upon me; I never trouble other people with my advice, I let every man go his own road; and I don't see what business any one has to advise me—and as to my wife, it was all along owing to her—when ever I took to drink, she never said anything against it—and if she thought no more of me, that she would not advise me against it, why let's have the good of it.

Old man. You fool, who will you spite?

Ain't you more injured by it than anyone else?

This speech of yours makes me think what they say about this new law is true—that you drinking men are out of your senses; and they send you to the penitentiary till you come to your right minds again.

S. You are all d—d fools; I am as much in my senses as ever I was, and I'll just get drunk now on the spot.

Shop-keeper. That's right Mr. S. you are a free man and have a right to do as you please.

The Shop-keeper then turned round to a man and told him in a lower voice, so that no one heard it but *him*, he doesn't know how much he has called for; we might as well have his money as any one.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INforms the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first facilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Works, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1810.

tf

WAS FOUND

IN Lexington street, about the last of October, a Surtout Coat. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber and paying the cost of this advertisement.

GEO. HAMILTON.

POETRY.

THE MANIAC.

As I stray'd o'er a common on Cork's rugged border,
While the dew drops of morn each primrose array'd,
I saw a poor female whose mental disorder,
Her mild glancing eye and wild aspect betray'd:
On the sward she reclin'd by the green fern surrounded,
At her side, sparkling daisies & crow-flowers abounded!
To its inmost recess her poor heart had been wounded,
Her sighs were unceasing—twas Mary le Moore.
Her charms by the keen blast of sorrow were faded,
Yet the soft tinge of beauty still play'd on her cheek;
Her tresses a wreath of pale primroses braided,
And strings of fresh daisies hung loose on her neck.
While with pity I gazed, she exclaimed, Oh my mother!
See the blood on that dash, 'tis the blood of my brother,
They have torn his poor flesh and they now strip another;
Tis Connor, the friend of poor Mary le Moore.
Though his locks are as white as the foam of the ocean,
Those ruffians shall find that my father is brave,
My father! she cry'd with the wildest emotion,
Oh no! my poor father now sleeps in his grave.
They have toll'd his death bell, they have laid the turf o'er him,
His white locks are bloody, no aid can restore him;
He is gone, he is gone, and the good will deplore him,
When the blue waves of Erin hide Mary le Moore.

The following fragment of an elegant little ode to music, will interest the reader of taste, not only on account of the sweetness of its numbers, diction and sentiment, but also for that melancholy but sublime anticipation of an affecting truth, that he was not made for a long continuance in this world—which caused him to contemplate the future with heightened satisfaction. (*Mirror of Taste.*)

By Henry Kirk White.

TO MUSIC.

O, give me music; for my soul doth faint.
I'm sick of noise and care: and now mine ears
Long for some air of peace, some dying, plaintive.
That may the spirit from its cell unsphere.

Hark, how it falls!—and now it steals along,
Like distant bells upon the lake at eve,
When all is still—& how it grows more strong,
As when the choral train their dirges weave.

Mellow and many-voic'd—where ev'ry close
O'er the old minster-roof in wavy echoe,
flows!
O, I am wrapt aloft! My spirit soars
Beyond the skies, & leaves the stars behind.

Lo! angels lead me to the happy shores,
And floating posies fill the buoyant wind—
Farewell, base earth, farewell—my soul is freed:
Far from its clayey cell it springs—where
[Music dwells indeed.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Freeman's Journal of Oct. 30.
THE MURDER OF MISS REEVES.—On the night of Wednesday, August 15, 1792, a murder, attended with peculiar circumstances of atrocity, was committed in this city, aged 17. The sympathy which prevailed throughout the city for the fate of this unfortunate girl, is still fresh in the recollection of many of the citizens. Gov. Mifflin issued a Proclamation offering a reward of \$100 dollars for the discovery of the murderers, but without effect. Eighteen years had rolled away, without being able to discover the perpetrators, the whole circumstances were last consigning to oblivion, and justice was apparently slumbering till the Last Day, when on a sudden light shone forth on this deed of darkness, and a clus is given where to trace it.

Last Saturday Charles Breece, late a Constable in this city, was committed to jail, after a hearing before the Mayor, charged with strong suspicion of the aforesaid Murder, on the confession of his step-mother, then at the point of death. The statement she is said to have made on oath is to the following import: That on the night on which Elizabeth Reeves was murdered, the accused came to his father's house with his clothes covered with blood, took off his shirt, threw it into a wash tub, and washed the blood off it—That he was for some time afterwards very restless in his sleep, and would often make frightful exclamations.—In the dead of the night, soon after the murder of Miss Reeves, she, the step mother, heard him groan, and went up into his room and asked him what was the matter, and he answered, that a young woman had just been in the room with a lighted candle in her hand, that he had his face towards her when she first entered the room, but he turned his back to her as soon as he saw her. These and some other occurrences, had induced her to suspect the accused of the murder, and she could not die in peace without divulging what she knew respecting it. The accused asserts his innocence, and says that he can prove that he was in the state of Virginia at the time Miss Reeves was murdered. He afterwards admitted that he was at home at the time, and read the governor's proclamation offering a reward for the murderer, and he did not go to Virginia until the year after. Another man, who was

with the accused at his father's on the night of the murder, and who does not now live in this state, has likewise been accused, by the same woman, of being concerned with him in the murder, and we understand that a stock buckle, which was found in the hand of the corpse, is marked with the initials of that man's name.

The following circumstantial account of the Murder is copied from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, and cannot fail to be interesting at this moment. The almost prophetic remark of Capt. Dunlap, that the time would come when the perpetrator of this foul murder, although he should "take refuge in the hollows of the mountains or in the bottom of the deep abyss, he must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living,"—will strike the reader as singularly emphatical.

From Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1792.

Propositions to the public for consideration.
Thursday morning the corpse of a young woman was found in one of the docks near Kensington: an inquest sat upon the body, but we have not yet learnt their verdict. Report is, that they brought in—*Wilful murder persons unknown;* Of this, however, we shall soon be able to lay the particulars before our readers. In the mean while we cannot refrain from communicating such intelligence as has come within the range of our inquiry. Her name is Elizabeth Reeves, about 17 years of age—handsome—apprentice to a man-tailor, and courted by a young tradesman of the vicinity, to whom it was reported she was shortly to be espoused.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, after her work was done, she had requested leave of her mistress to take a walk to market to purchase some fruit;—for which purpose she had obtained liberty, and a small sum of money from her mistress:—who saw no more of her until yesterday; when, as it has been traced, a boy, being on the fatal wharf at a very early hour, observed a man heaving stones on something, which the boy soon discovered to be the dead body of a man or woman, he could not tell which; that the instant the man saw the boy, he leaped into a batteau, and pushed off a few yards to a shallow, that lay convenient, to which he made fast the batteau, and then boarding the shallow, the latter put off with the tide down the river, which was favourable to the design at this moment.

The body of a female with gold ear-rings, and some other marks of respectability, soon attracted the notice of the citizens and the noise reaching the ears of her mistress and an uncle, (for the unfortunate girl was an orphan) her person was soon ascertained. A comb which she wore in her hair was found at some paces distant, lying in contact with a man's black cravat, which has been supposed to belong to—! Humanity forbids one proceeding in this horrid recital,—except to mention, that some officers belonging to the custom-house sent off a boat, as did several others, after the shallow before mentioned, investigate Coats took an active part to visitors of this infernal deed—professional persons of both sexes were brought to examine the body, and it was the opinion of the women that the unhappy girl had been—murdered! from the marks of violence on her face and other parts.

Surely the earth and sea combined could not hide a villain of so deep a die as he who could have committed a crime like this—let him take refuge in the hollows of the mountains, or in the bottom of the deep abyss,—he must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the following:

On the morning of the 16th inst. the body of ELIZABETH REEVES was found in the dock next to Warden's wharf, Northern Liberties. The Jury of Inquest brought in their Verdict—Wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown, & thrown into the river.

THE SUM OF RELIGION.

Written by John Hall, lord chief justice of England—it was found in his closet, among his other papers, after his death.

He that fears the Lord and Heaven and Earth, walks humbly before him, thankfully lays hold of the message of the redemption by Jesus Christ, & strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience. He is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty. He walks watchfully in denial of himself and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin—if he fails in the least measure, he is restless till he has made his peace by true repentance. He is true to his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonor God, although secure of impunity. He hath his hopes and conversation in heaven—and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much to his advantage; and this because he sees him that is invisible, and fears him because he loves him—fears him as well for his goodness as his greatness. Such a man, whether he be an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, an Independent or an Anabaptist—whether he wears a surplice, or wears none—whether he hears organs or hears none—whether he kneels

stands or sits—he hath the life of religion in him; and that life acts in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his Saviour and going along with him into eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non-practice of things indifferent.

On the other side, if a man fear not the eternal God, can commit sin with presumption, drink excessively, swear vainly or falsely, commit adultery, lie, cozen, cheat, break his promise, live loosely—though he may at the same time be studious to practice every ceremony, to a scrupulous exactness, or may perhaps as stubbornly oppose them. Although such a one may cry down bishops or presbytery—though he should be re-baptised every day, or declaim against it as heresy—and though he fast all the lent, or fast out of pretence of avoiding superstition—yet, notwithstanding these and a thousand external conformities, or zealous opposition of them, he wants THE LIFE OF RELIGION.

From Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1792.

Suppose a part of Pennsylvania & Virginia, so as to have Pittsburg the capital, be struck off for a state?

Would it not be of advantage to the community and individuals, and no damage to the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania or Virginia?

The advantages arising to our legislatures then would be all of a piece; the business of course would be gone through with ease, the session short and expenses low.

Free from sea-board laws, of course the navigation of Monongahela, Alleghany and other streams would be attended to, and finally the people united would add to the U. States a respectable state, that would double in numbers in a few years, as the climate is healthy, land fertile and cheap, and provisions plenty, and central for commerce.

A Mr. Schoeller, of New-York, offers his services in a lengthy advertisement to the public, as a lawyer, a broker, a scrivener, a translator, as a teacher of the French language, a wholesale dealer in lands and tenements, who will wait upon gentlemen to accomplish them in the art of riding, and the use of the sword!

Amer. Watch.

The Stadhouse, Amsterdam.

The Stadhouse of Amsterdam is one of the first curiosities in the city, which a stranger is anxious to visit. It is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, as well for beauty of architecture, as well for elegance of decoration, and the vast space of ground which it covers. The first pile which supports the foundation of this house was driven into the ground, Jan. 20th, 1648, and by the 6th of October in the same year, 13,695, (the aggregate number of massive trees on which this building rests) were driven into the morass. The first stone, with a suitable inscription, was then laid; and several years afterwards, the different colleges of magistrates took possession in state, of the several departments designed for their several uses. The expenses of the whole, as estimated by various authors, amounted to two millions sterling.

Fell's Tours.

Mr. Sheridan.—The following elegant and brilliant panegyric was paid by the celebrated Edmund Burke, to Mr. Sheridan, when, during the trial of Warren Hastings, the latter Senator summed up in a speech of five hours, the charges respecting the cruelties committed towards the Prince of Oude.

"Of all the species of rhetoric, of every kind of eloquence that we have recorded either in ancient or in modern times; whatever the acuteness of the bar, the dexterity of the seat, and the sacred morality of the pulpit, have hitherto furnished; nothing," said Mr. Burke, "has surpassed, nothing has equalled what we have this day heard (Sheridan's oration) in Westminster Hall. No holy see of religion, no sage, no statesman, no orator, no man of any literary description whatever, has come up, in the one instance to the pure sentiments of morality, or in the other, to that variety of knowledge, force of imagination, propriety and vivacity of allusion, beauty and elegance of diction, strength and copiousness of style, pathos and sublimity of conception, to which we have this day listened with ardor and admiration. From poetry up to eloquence, there is no species of composition of which a complete and perfect specimen might not, from that single speech, be culled and collected."

It is said that while Mr. Gore, the late governor of Massachusetts, was on his political tour through that state, he stopped at a certain town, where the feds to shew their zeal and attachment to the cause of [British] faction, assembled and prepared a sumptuous entertainment for the august personage. As was customary, the clergyman was invited; who happened, however, not to be an enemy of his country, but a zealous supporter of our rights and privileges. After the cloth was removed and the wine began to circulate, the parson was called upon for his toast. He declined giving a sentiment—but was finally prevailed upon—when he gave the following toast, which was drank by all the guests—" Governor Gore, and the 109th Psalm, 8th verse." The feds scrambled together their Bibles, when behold, and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin—if he fails in the least measure, he is restless till he has made his peace by true repentance. He is true to his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonor God, although secure of impunity. He hath his hopes and conversation in heaven—and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much to his advantage; and this because he sees him that is invisible, and fears him because he loves him—fears him as well for his goodness as his greatness. Such a man, whether he be an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, an Independent or an Anabaptist—whether he wears a surplice, or wears none—whether he hears organs or hears none—whether he kneels

TERMS.

1. It will be published on a new type, and fine medium paper, imported for the purpose from the city of Philadelphia.

2. There will be four numbers issued during the year, and each number contain 120 closely printed octavo pages.

3. A copious index will accompany the last number of each volume; together with an elegant engraved Frontispiece, representing some rural scene.

4. The price will be two dollars and fifty cents, payable on delivery of the second number.

R. I. REP.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to Josiah P. Moon, of Campbell county, Virginia, a power of attorney to transact certain business therein specified. For certain reasons, I do hereby revoke and annul the said power in all its parts. Witness, my hand in Jessamine county, this 3d day of November, 1810.

JOHN A. MOON.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

Just Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF "THE

REPORTER,"

THE NEW AMERICAN

RATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK;

COMPRISING

THE ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LAN-

GUAGE,

In a variety of English words, spelt according to the most approved modern orthography; and calculated by accent, quantity, syllabication, and analogical arrangement, to facilitate the attainment of a correct pronunciation. The whole interspersed with entertaining moral, and instructive reading lessons, adapted to the juvenile age.

BY SAMUEL WILSON.

Author of the Kentucky English Grammar.

Each rising art by just gradation moves:

Till builds on toil; and age on age improves.

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly

mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry

off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.

They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatisms, gout, palsies, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, convulsions, lowfeats of spirits, inward weaknes, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues—mittent and intermitting fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring-worms, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.